

My Neighbor's Chickens.

Of all the nuisances that make
A rural life accursed,
My neighbor's chickens take the cake
For being just the worst.
I rise betimes to plant a bed;
As soon as I'm up,
These hens, by the big rooster led,
March in and spend the day.
And when I hasten home at night
To see my labors crowned,
Those chickens, with a cyclone's might,
Have scratched my pretty ground."

My wife the baby leaves alone
To shoo those hens away,
But as she cannot throw a stone,
They laugh at her and stay.
Around my house is little seen
But dusty holes and dirt;
They eat the grass before it's green
And all my flowers hurt.

My neighbor has a garden, too,
And keeps it looking fine,
For he has trained his pirate crew
To fly right into mine.
In case I shoot the feathered plague
I go to jail, alas!
If in my yard they drop some eggs
My neighbor wants them back.
Beneath my window ere the dawn
His rooster comes to crow,
Till I, half crazy, seek the lawn
And chase it with a hoe.
I live in strife and misery,
Because my neighbor tries
To handle chickens that should be
Upon a farm of size.

Aunt Kity's Translation.

'Sam!' No answer.
'Samuel!' A muffled sound of flapping wings reached Mammy Sue's ear.
'Samuel Kintuck Grant Jones, w't air you doin' on de knees o' yer ben Sunday breeches under dat bahn?' 'I'se ketchin' de 'Tanksgivin' turkey,' came Sam's unwilling answer, followed by sounds of another fierce combat.

'You come out'r dat, or you ketch moah dan de 'Tanksgivin' turkey, you shiftless nigger! What'r dat whif?' There was a sudden scramble as Mammy Sue turned to take down the whip from behind the kitchen door, and she reached the steps again just in time to see a dusty, clay-stained little figure scurrying across the open field.

'Hump!' said Mammy Sue, 'dat won't save 'm dis time. She ain't no better nar de res' ob us, an' I'll jes' go 'n wallop 'im unner her noee. I'll larn 'em bofe. Translated! ump!' It was very peaceful and quiet in Aunt Kity's lonely cabin as Mammy Sue opened the door unceremoniously and stalked in whip in hand.

'What'r my Sam?' she demanded of the bent and wrinkled old woman in the corner, painfully spelling out word by word the little Bible that lay on her knee.

'Yer Sam!' she asked, innocently. 'W'y whar'—but here all further discussion was saved by an unfortunate sneeze from under the bed.

'Dar!' exclaimed Mammy Sue, triumphantly. 'Needn't tell me no lies. You come out'n dat, you Sam, short meter. I'se goin' ter wallop ye ef I stays here all day—shuah!' And she planted herself before the door on the single remaining chair the room contained.

Aunt Kity kept on with her spelling, and Sam, under the bed, made no movement to come out and take his 'walloping.'

'A-u-d-and-de-Lawd—s-a-i-d—said—u-n-t-o—unto—M-o-s-e-s—bress de Lawd!'

This soon proved too much for Mammy Sue's patience, and she made a vigorous attack on the obstructing bed.

'W'at yer doin' wid my furnitur,' Sue? demanded Aunt Kity.

'I'se boun' ter lick de aggravatin piece unner dar, an' ye ain't goin' ter help it nohow,' replied Mammy Sue, sullenly, yet with a certain respect; and she made a more vigorous thrust under the bed, eliciting a howl from the frightened Sam.

'Let 'im lone,' said Aunt Kity, shortly. He ain't done no harm, an' I won't hev ye proddin' an' scratchin' my furnitur wid a stick.'

Mammy Sue's only response was another sally under the piece of 'furnitur' in question.

Aunt Kity rose slowly to her feet. Now, Aunt Kity, standing, was something that had been seen but a few times within the memory of her oldest neighbor, for she had been an invalid almost since her own recollection and the number of her days far outran the small knowledge of arithmetic possessed by either herself or the surrounding community.

In some way the old woman's fancy that her death was to be a translation, like that of the saints of old, had become a fixed belief, so that she was regarded with awe and reverence and managed to exist on the charity that these sentiments called forth from the superstitious negroes around her.

'Sue,' she cried, upholding her shaking figure on her cane, and fixing her piercing little black eyes on the astonished Sue; 'How dar ye des'crat de sanctuary of de Lawd's chosen? Didn't ye har de parson say I was one ob de Lawd's chosen ones; an' ain't I goin' be translated in a brack an' red cheryut, wid two w'te hoses! How dar ye, I say? Get out'n dis!'

But Mammy Sue's jealous rage had been growing too long to admit of easy suppression, and now it burst forth.

'Translated!' she cried. 'An ole niggah woman like you! As ef de Lawd hed any use for such brack trash! W'en you goin' be translated,

ef you so shuah bout it? Den we b'leve some er yer stories 'bout brack cheryuts an' w'te hoses. Tell us w'en.' Aunt Kity was dumb with surprise. Her power was weakening; popular belief in her translation was failing. Something desperate must be done. 'You—you sinful creature! how dar ye ax q'eshuns like dat ar? W'en air I goin' be translated? 'Tanksgibin' Day! Dar, now, you low down brack niggah! get out'er dis house quick or de Lawd Hissell'll punish you fer an unb'leaved sinner!'

Sue needed no second invitation to leave the vicinity of that uplifted stick and she forgot Sam and her wrath both as she hurried away to tell of Aunt Kity's wonderful announcement.

Poor Aunt Kity! As Sue vanished down the hillside she sank into her chair with a groan. Too well she knew the consequences her hasty anger involved. Unless she was 'translated' on Thanksgiving Day she would be scorned and mocked at by every person old and young, for miles around; and to be deprived of the position her vaguely-expected translation had given her, would, Aunt Kity felt in her first despair, be less desirable than death.

Sam crept out of his hiding place and hurried home, frightened at the sight of Aunt Kity wringing her hands and moaning: 'W'at I do? W'at eber makes me s'pose de Lawd want ter translate an ole dried-up no-count niggah? Lawd, w'at I do? Dear, good, kyind Lawd, translate me ef it's on'y inter Paisly county!'

Thanksgiving Day arrived bright and clear. There was a certain subdued excitement in the air that would have made Aunt Kity shudder and groan even more than she had done all these intervening days, could she have felt it.

'Let her lone,' commanded Mammy Sue. 'Gib her till night ter get her translatin' done, afore dis crowd go 'roun' an make her shamed bers!'

'W'at you a laffin' at?' demanded Mammy Sue, sharply.

'Me laffin'?' innocently asked Sam. 'I ain't seed nuffin' ter laf at yet, and he dodged a blow designed for his ear.

The dusk was reaching out its fingers to the dark that Thanksgiving Eve as a rap sounded on Aunt Kity's little door, and a stalwart figure pushed its way in, calling softly, 'Aunt Kity!' 'Who's dar?' asked Aunt Kity's trembling voice. 'It's de Lawd's messenger!' she exclaimed to herself. 'He done har de pra'r's I been sayin' all dis awful day.'

'It's I, Aunt Kity,' answered the voice. 'I'm your old master's son, you remember. I've come to take you home with me.'

As the old woman bedewed his hand with her grateful tears, murmuring, 'Bress de Lawd!' he continued:

'I met a little darkey yesterday, hanging on a stump, away down in Henshaw county, who stopped me and wanted to know if I wasn't looking for old Aunt Kity; and when I found that you were the Aunt Kity I had been looking for so long, I told him to tell you to be ready to-morrow and I would come after you. But he chuckled and said you were all ready now, and he guessed I'd better stop and get you to-day, if I'd just as soon. So here I am. Don't stop to pick up anything. You shall have a snug little cottage on the old plantation, with all you want to eat and wear.'

And he wrapped her trembling form in warm shawls and carried her toward the old coach just visible in the twilight.

'Wait a bit, honey chile!' whispered Aunt Kity. 'Is it de red an' brack kerridge?'

'Yes, Auntie,' laughed Tom; 'and the same old white horses too.'

'Bress de Lawd!' murmured Aunt Kity. 'Now I kin go peaceful like.'

And the 'cheryut' was soon out of sight and hearing in the pines.

Many an awe-stricken group since then has gathered around the winter fire to hear told how Aunt Kity—a name now mentioned with reverence—was translated one Thanksgiving night—leaving her house door open and all her belongings behind her.

Several of the story tellers remember to have seen strange streaks resembling fire in the sky, and one heard the rumbling of the chariot wheels.

Only Sam chuckled softly to himself when these stories were told to a breathless audience.

'W'at you laffin' at, you Sam?' his mother would inquire. 'Pears like you ain't got no 'spect fur 'ligion, nur nuffin' else. W'at am dar 'bout so s'rrus a t'ing as a translatashun ter be a laffin' at?'

But sam never told.

KATE A. BRADLEY.

The Cutest Little Things.

'Cutie!' he echoed. 'Well, I don't know as the adjective would be correct in just that connection. But if you mean that they do their work thoroughly, yet make no fuss about it; cause no pain or weakness; and, in short, are anything that a pill ought to be, and nothing that it ought not, then I agree that Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets are about the cutest little things going.'

Aaronson, the Minneapolis man for whom a public subscription was raised to send him to Paster, in Paris, for treatment for the rabies, got as far as New York, and then treated himself till his money was gone. He then started for home madder than ever.

'Designs for funerals of fresh-cut flowers,' is one of the unconventional signs in Philadelphia.

The Beneficent Foreigner.

Mrs. Micawber, in 'David Copperfield,' when about to sail with her always impetuous husband for Australia, announces that she wishes that husband to take his stand upon the vessel's prow and firmly say: 'This country I have come to conquer! Have you honors? Have you riches? Have you power of profitable pecuniary emolument? Let them be brought forward. They are mine.' Fiction is always behind reality, and no fancied Micawber ever carried his effrontery so far as many instances, well authenticated, in actual life. When, for instance, the Hungarian general, Klapka, had been invited by some agent of Mr. Seward's to serve in our army during the civil war, he wrote to Gen. McClellan, giving his terms. Those terms were that he should be paid \$100,000 in cash; that his annual salary should be \$25,000; that he should serve as Gen. McClellan's chief of staff for a short time, until familiar with English, and should then take McClellan's place at the head of the American army. There was nothing unexampled about this. We meet and patient Americans are constantly in the position of being lectured on manners by foreigners so ill bred that, were they Americans, they would never have a second invitation into well bred company; on pronunciation and language by persons unable to make themselves heard before an audience; on the graces of literature and art by orators who cannot even dispose of their own arms and legs without the greatest discomfort. Long suffering as we are by nature, Americans have had so much put upon them in these ways that the revenge taken in Europe by Barnum and Buffalo Bill seems hardly too severe an international retribution.—T. W. H. in Harper's Bazar.

A Wire with a History.

A bit of wire was introduced into our conversation at the club. It was a silent, uncommunicative bit of copper, about a sixteenth of an inch thick and four inches long. Most any hardware merchant would give you a similar bit of wire, because its value would be so little he could not reckon a price for it. But this particular piece, Mr. Vail (whose father co-operated with Morse in inventing the telegraph) carries in his pocket-book as carefully as if it were gold, many times more weighty. It is a passive, pliant substance—an inanimate bit of copper, but it gave the first electric thrill that has brought the inhabitants of the world close together, conquered time, and annihilated distance. It is a bit of the first three miles of wire ever used for telegraphy. It is a piece from the experimental line constructed by Morse and Vail, Sr., when they were testing their inventions. Only a little of this wire, Mr. Vail, Jr., informed me, has been preserved. After it was taken down from the experimental line, his father used part of it as a trellis for vines on his front porch. Part of it may have been used in the construction of the line between the capital and Baltimore, but if so it was lost track of. It was from the trellis that the memories were recovered. 'I think I got less than six feet of it,' said Mr. Vail. 'After telegraphy became a wonder of the world we began to appreciate the value of such a memento, and we saved what we could of the original three mile wire. I have given pieces to a few persons who have been especially interested in it, and some was arranged on a card, with a photograph of the original instrument, now at the National museum, that was sent to the Paris exposition.'—Washington Cor. Philadelphia Telegraph.

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A 30 acre farm located in Liberty township, five miles down the river from Napoleon, along the canal on Turkey-foot creek. Two good barns, a two story frame house almost new with cellar, well at the house and I am not never failing water for stock. Farm under good cultivation; plenty of fruit; 15 acres of timber. Apply at the premises.
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Keeps constantly on hand the choicest Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton, Ham and Shoulders, Salt Pork, Corned Beef, &c. Farmers having fat cattle, hogs, sheep, hides and pelts for sale should give him a call.
Shop, Diemer's Block, Perry Street.

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution of Ohio.

BIENNIAL ELECTIONS.

AMENDMENT NO. 4.

Sec. 1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, that propositions shall be submitted to the electors of this State on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1889, to amend section 25 of Article II, section 18 of Article III, sections 2, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13 and 16, and to create section 11 of Article IV, section 12 of Article VIII, sections 2 and 4 of Article X, and section 3 of Article XVI, of the Constitution of the State of Ohio, so they shall read as follows:

ARTICLE II.

Sec. 25. The regular session of each General Assembly shall commence on the first Monday of January next after it is chosen.

ARTICLE III.

Sec. 18. Whenever the office of Secretary of State, Auditor of State, Treasurer of State, or Attorney General becomes vacant, for any of the causes mentioned in section 15 of this Article, the Governor shall fill the vacancy by appointment for the residue of the term, or until the disability is removed.

ARTICLE IV.

Sec. 2. The Supreme court shall, until otherwise provided by law, consist of five judges, a majority of whom, competent to sit, shall be necessary to form a quorum or pronounce a decision, except as hereinafter provided. It shall have original jurisdiction in quo warrant, mandamus, habeas corpus, and proceedings, and such appellate jurisdiction as may be provided by law. The judges of the Supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the State at large and for each term of seven years as may be provided by law. Whenever the number of such judges is increased, the General Assembly may authorize the court to organize divisions thereof, not exceeding three, each division to consist of an equal number of judges; and such assignment of cases shall be made to each division as a majority of all the judges may direct. A majority of each division shall be necessary to form a quorum; but whenever all the judges hearing a case in any division shall not concur in a decision, or whenever a case involves the constitutionality of a statute, or the construction of the Constitution of this State or of the United States, it shall be reserved to the whole court for decision.

Sec. 6. The State shall be divided into judicial circuits of compact territory, bounded by county lines, in each of which the same number of circuit judges, residing therein, shall be elected by the electors thereof, and for each term of seven years as may be provided by law. The Circuit court shall be composed of such number of judges as may be provided by law, and shall be held in each county at least once in each year; and more than one court may be held at the same time in any circuit. A circuit judge may be assigned to hold court in any circuit. The Circuit court shall have the same original jurisdiction as the Supreme court, and such appellate jurisdiction as may be provided by law.

Sec. 7. A Probate court shall be established in each county, which shall be a court of record, open at all times, and held by one judge, elected by the electors of the county, whose term of office shall be four years, and who shall receive such compensation, payable out of the county treasury, or by fees, or both, as may be provided by law.

Sec. 9. Justices of the peace shall be elected by the electors of each township, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in the odd years, and their powers and duties shall be prescribed by law. Their terms of office shall be four years, and shall commence on the first day of January next after their election. Vacancies occurring in the office shall be filled by appointment until the first day of January after the next election for township officers.

Sec. 10. All judges, other than those provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected by the electors of the judicial district for which they may be created, but not for a longer term than six years.

Sec. 11. The judges of the several courts provided for in this Constitution shall be elected in the even years, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, and their terms of office, whether chosen for a full term, or to fill a vacancy, shall commence on the first day of January next after their election.

Sec. 12. The judges of the Common Pleas courts shall reside, while in office, in the district for which they are elected, and their term of office shall be six years.

Sec. 13. Whenever the office of a judge of any court provided for in this Constitution becomes vacant, before the expiration of the term for which he was elected, the Governor shall fill the vacancy by appointment until a successor is elected and qualified; and such successor shall be chosen for the unexpired term, at the first election for members of the General Assembly held more than thirty days after the vacancy occurs.

Sec. 16. The clerk of the Common Pleas court of each county shall, by virtue of his office, be clerk of all the courts of record therein, except the Supreme court; but the General Assembly may authorize the judges of the Probate court to perform the duties of clerk of such court. (See Art. X, § 2.)

ARTICLE VIII.

Sec. 12. So long as the State shall have public works which require superintendence, there shall be a board of public works, to consist of three members, and whose term of office shall be such number of years as may be provided by law.

ARTICLE X.

Sec. 2. County officers shall be elected in the even years, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, and for each term of seven years as may be provided by law. When a vacancy occurs in a county office it shall be filled by appointment of the remainder of the term.

Sec. 4. Township officers, and elective municipal officers, shall be elected in the odd years, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, by the electors of each township or municipality, in such manner, and for such term of even years, as may be provided by law. When a vacancy occurs in a township or municipal office, it shall be filled by appointment for the remainder of the term.

ARTICLE XVI.

Sec. 3. At the general election to be held in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in each twentieth year thereafter, the question 'Shall there be a convention to revise, alter, or amend the Constitution,' shall be submitted to the electors of the State, and, in case a majority of all the electors voting at such election decide in favor of a convention, the General Assembly, at its next session, shall provide, by law, for the election of delegates, and the assembling of such convention, as is provided in the preceding section; but no amendment of this Constitution, agreed upon by any convention assembled in pursuance of this Article, shall take effect until the same shall have been submitted to the electors of the State, and adopted by a majority of those voting thereon.

SCHEDULE.

Sec. 1. The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Treasurer, State Auditor, Attorney General, chosen on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1889, shall hold their offices until the second Monday in January, 1893; and the members of the General Assembly elected on the first day of February, 1889, shall hold their offices until the first day of January, 1893. The term of office of the Auditor of State in office when this amendment takes effect shall terminate on the first day of January, 1890.

Sec. 3. The terms of office of the judges of the Supreme court which would, but for this amendment, have terminated on the ninth day of February, in the years 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, and 1898, shall, respectively, terminate on the first day of January, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, and 1898; and their respective successors shall be chosen on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November preceding the expiration of their terms of office.

Sec. 6. The present terms of office of the several judges of the Probate court shall terminate on the first day of January, 1891, and their successors shall be chosen on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1890.

Sec. 6. The terms of office of the several judges of the Common Pleas court in office when this amendment takes effect shall terminate on the first day of January of the odd year, and those of the superior courts in the even year, nearest the time when their terms would have terminated on the ninth day of February, have terminated; and their respective successors shall be chosen on their first Tuesday after the first Monday in November preceding the expiration of their terms of office.

Sec. 6. The terms of office of the several judges of the Common Pleas court in office when this amendment takes effect shall terminate on the first day of January of the odd year, and those of the superior courts in the even year, nearest the time when their terms would have terminated on the ninth day of February, have terminated; and their respective successors shall be chosen on their first Tuesday after the first Monday in November preceding the expiration of their terms of office.

Sec. 7. The judges of the several courts, and all State, county, township, and municipal officers, in office when this amendment takes effect, shall continue in office until their successors are elected and qualified.

Sec. 8. At such election those electors desiring to vote for such amendment may have placed upon their ballots the words 'Biennial Elections—Yes,' and those opposed to such amendment may have placed upon their ballots the words 'Biennial Elections—No.'

NOAH M. ALBAUGH,
Speaker pro tem. of the House of Representatives.
WM. C. LYON,
President of the Senate.

Adopted April 15, 1889.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
I, Daniel J. Ryan, Secretary of State of the State of Ohio, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a joint resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1889, taken from the original rolls filed in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed my official seal, at Columbus, the 16th day of April, A. D. 1889.

DANIEL J. RYAN,
Secretary of State.

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution of Ohio.

TAXATION.

AMENDMENT NO. 1.

SECTION 1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That a proposition shall be submitted to the electors of this State, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1889, to amend section 2, of Article XII, of the Constitution of the State of Ohio, so that it shall read as follows:

ARTICLE XII.

Sec. 2. The General Assembly shall provide for the raising of revenue for the support of the state and local governments; but taxes shall be uniform on the same class of subjects. Daring grounds, public school-houses, houses used exclusively for public worship, institutions of purely public charity, public property used exclusively for any public purpose, and personal property to an amount not exceeding in value two hundred dollars for each individual, may, by general laws, be exempted from taxation; and the value of all property so exempted shall, from time to time, be ascertained and published, as may be directed by law.

SECTION 3. At such election those electors desiring to vote for such amendment may have placed upon their ballots the words 'Taxation Amendment—Yes,' and those opposed to such amendment may have placed upon their ballots the words 'Taxation Amendment—No.'

SECTION 4. This amendment shall take effect on the first day of January, 1890.

ELBERT L. LAMPSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THEO. F. DAVIS,
President pro tem. of the Senate.

Adopted April 15, 1889.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
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DANIEL J. RYAN,
Secretary of State.

ADOLPH REDDERSEN,

Corner Meat Market.

—PROPRIETOR OF—

All kinds of Fresh and Smoked Meats on hand every day in the year, at fair market prices. Sausages and Wurstmeat of my own manufacture. The highest market price paid for hides and pelts. Old Postoffice Building.

WM. TIETJEN,
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